EGYPT.

The Empress of France at Cairo and Her Reception by the Viceroy.

Imperial Fetes, Promenades, Drives and Theatricals.

Sir Semuel Bakez, the African Explorer, in Company, and a Royal Banquet.

An Englishman's Trip In the Suez Canal and Report of the Work.

By mail steamship at this port we have London journals of the 2th of November, supplying the fol-lowing interesting special correspondence from Cairo and Port Said to the 29th of October.

The Empress of France at Caire-Magnificent Fotes—The Viceroy Escorting Her Majesty Through the City—French Theatricals—In

The control of the co

who 1/4 should be said sat side by side with the Vice of her suite as her only other companion, 8° Am many along and narrow street so full of turbaned figures that it seemed impassable—the sea of red and white heads moving to and fro with quite as nunch vivacity as in an English crowd. The running flame-heavers soon made way, however, and the face, half amused, half scandalized, of the Carro clizzen, the bazaar keeper, the public scribe, the pastry cook of the batter, was bowed respectively to the beautiful half who bent and smiled so gractously, and whom the Khedive had decreed to honor. After the carriage containing the Empress and the Viceroy came those of the enter Ministers, then those of the ladies and gentiemen of the Empress' suite, then a portion of the harem, with some of the fair Europeans sitting with them, and guarded by emmens gorgeously attired; then more of the court officials and runners, criers and horsemen mnumerable. This long cavalcade made the four of those bazaars by which driving is possible and through the other squares and public buildings the Viceroy and the Empress conversing with animation, and the turbaned men and shrouded women looking on with a general feeling that what must be must be, but that times have changed indeed.

At several street corners we saw dancing girls pursuing their calling for the entertainment of those assembled, and with the City Guara keeping order, a function they exercised by beating all who came too near justile with tiers. These street performers did not, probably, furnish any very favorable examples of an art concerning which much has been said and written. Their gestures and performance were in some degree those of which readers of Lane's "Modern Egyptians?" will remember the decription, and appeared to give great deligut to the lookers-on; but there was less of grace than one expected, and the display was curious rather than pleasing.

Canal—From Ismailia to Lake Timsah— The Harbor and Breakwater—Strange Scenes on the Banks of the Transit—Opin-

Scenes on the Banks of the Transit—Opinlon of the Pilotage and Passage of Large
Ships.

(Port Said (Oct. 27) correspondence of London News.)

I have been ever since the date of my last letter
on the Shez Canal, have given twenty-four hours to
Ismailia and Lake Timsah and a couple of days to
the harbor and breakwaters, of what will be, if all
goes well in the future, the most important place in
Egypt to European commerce. A hot and dusty
railway ride of dive hours takes the traveller from
Cairo to ismailia, the droughty and barren desert his
only view for miles. When the brilliant bue of the
waters of Lake Timsah at length greet him, he
knows that the end of his weary journey is
nigh, and welcomes even the shricking crowd of
Arabs who fasten on the train the instant it stops,
and who seize upon and fight over his baggage,
quite as if they thought it had been brought down
to give them a merry but pugnacious scramble. The
backsheesh hunters of Cairo and Alexandria seem
mere slaves to conventionality compared to the veritable children of the desert whose acquaintance you
begin to make now, and whom you never lose sight
of for long during your inspection of the canal and
the lands it runs through. Yet you have exceely
recovered from your angry struggles with the marauders, scarcely regained the breath you have
expended in protest and expostunition, scarcely
done wondering at the case with which they are
beaten back and the timin patience with which they
submit to the blows freely distributed by a swarthy
official armed with a long stick, when you see other
figures attured in complete European costame, and
who might be transferred as they stand to the boalevards of Paris or the steyne at Brighton without
sense of incongruity. The tattered robes, the bare
brown legs and arms, the back and bronze faces,
the long dark veils with garish brass fastenings of
the women, which look like so many ornamental nose bags; the strange yells and shrieks,
belong to the dwelvers in yonder Arab valage; the
European drasses, t ion of the Pilotage and Passage of Large

Since posting my letter I iswania, oct. 22, 1869.

Since posting my letter I have steamed along the Canal again at a steady rate of nine knols an hour, and have speat a steady rate of nine knols an hour, and have speat I was canaled to do this ween at parts and to be entired. The circumstances under which I was canaled to do this ween the control of the canal and the measurements or the Sueg Canal Company were of the party; and the lead was heaved and the measurements were taken and recorded until the precise state of the canal and the excent of its fagess for great ships are as well known to us as they can possibly be to any one. Whenever there was a doubtful return from the man with the lead on flittle steamer was stopped and its boost put off. One of our possibly be to any one. Whenever there was a doubtful return from the man with the lead of the latter was head out the depth shown by the lead him was paid out the depth shown by the lead her was paid out the depth shown by the lead her was paid out the depth shown by the lead her was called from the boat and entered in a book. Every precantion was taken gains: the possibility of error, and whenever the return of the number of feet of depth differed from wat we expected the waters were gauged grain and by another hand. Careful with water was paid out the depth shown by the lead him was taken gains: the possibility of error, and whenever the return of the number of feet of depth differed from wat we expected the water were gauged grain and by another hand. Careful water were gauged grain and by another hand. Careful water were gauged again and by the lead him was taken and account of the present state of the Suez Canal as can be possibly arrived at under any concervable condition.

It is highly satisfactory to be able to confirm generally the statements of the French engineers. There can be no sort of doubt hat a deep passage exists all the way between the feel sea and the Mediterraged in the statement of the feel sea and the Mediterraged in the statement of

on yesterday by more than one dweller on its banks. We were at some pains to collect and compare the local evidence on this disputed point, and whale all we spoke to declared there was a rise, and fall, varying in their statement from two increases to six, none would agree to this being due to which but pointed to a regular water line, which they averred to be high water mark. Another point, to which we gave more attention than I was able to bestow upon it during previous visits, was the action of the water upon in cannal's sides. These sides or banks vary considerably in character. Now stretching to a tyreat height, now low lying; now composed of fine dry sand, now of sand which is interminged with mud and comparatively lard. Throughout you hely outself on a mighty river rather than on an artificial channel. Where the sides look softest and warer the marks of camels hoofs sink deepest and clumsiest into the soil, the ripples from two steathers meeting certainly bring down lumps of sand, and countiess small nodes, as if our lowed by minute animals, show that these port ons are undermined by the action of the water. In many parts, however, the stunde shrubs of the desert have been planted; and in others a single barricade of hoose rock has been placed at hew after's edge, and both these preservaives appear effectual where tried. The condition of some of the banks, particularly a road near the Viceroy's chalse—an edifice near similar not to be confounded wint the place previously alinded to as in course of erection—shows, however, now the due dry small drifts, it being three feet deep yesterday in sand, which had evidently not laid on it long.

To sum up conclusions, it in common with other observers, regard it as a tofronte the the place previously alinded to as in course of erection—shows, however, now the due dry small drifts, it being three feet deep yesterday in sand, which had evidently not laid on it long.

To sum up conclusions, it in common with other them are also as a subject of the attantion of the pl

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The British-Indian Submarine Cable-Sailing of the Great Eastern and Her Consorts for Bombay-The Bombay and Suez Wire-Its Length Just the Same as the French Atlantic Cable-Splicing at Sea.

On Saturday morning the Great Beastern Steamable 12 Portlands, on incy way to Bombay, carrying, and fitted with all appliances for submerging it. Her tanks contain 7,250 mautical incy and the companion ships, the Hibertia, Chiltern and Hawk, carry among them 1,250 miles more, making a total of 3,500 mautical, or about 4,050 statute miles. This Her tanks contain 7,250 miles more, making a total of 3,500 mautical, or about 4,050 statute miles. This Hombay and Suez by way of Aden, and will join the present Maita and Alexandria line. Another cable is projected, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraitar and Maita, and its compiction will unite Bombay and the British fortresses in the Mediterrational along the present Maita and Alexandria line. Another cable is projected, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraitar and Maita, and its compiction will unite Bombay and the British fortresses in the Mediterrational along to the content of the

see intes, covered with ten wires of one-min of an inen, before the deep sea portion is reached. In all the portions the strands, or single wires, are wound on spirally, and in all excepting each ten miles of shore ead, the wires are covered externally by yara, and this by a coating of Latimer Clark's compound.

The Great Eastern left England carrying 5,512 tons for the state of the 402 tons of coal and

realize the bulk of the vessel in which such a structure can be enclosed. By no means an uninteresting feature of the preparations is the liberality with which the creature comforts of all in charge of the cable have been provided for. The directors of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company are practical believers in the sound doctrine that Englishmen must be well ted if they are to do good work. To this end the judgment and resources of Mr. Simonda, of Leadenhall market, were called into requisition, and he supplied the ship with 35 bullocks, 150 Southdown sheep, 10 caives, 50 pigs, 100 dozen of poultry, 20 tons of potatoes, three or four tons of ressh vegetables of other kinds and a quantity of dead garee preserved in ice. The cost of the supplies of tresh provisions time taxen on board amounted to a sum of nearly £3,000, and the members of the expedition will fave as well, from its commencement to its close, as they could have done if they had remained in London.

The novely of the attempt to lay the two first Atlantic cables, and the great purposes that they were expected to subserve, attracted public attention to them in no ordinary degree. Their complete success, and the facility with which the French cable was laid this year, have had some tendency to produce a reaction and unduly to diminish the interest felt in similar undertakings. But it should not be forgotten that the apparent case is a result of the combination of the most profound scientific knowledge with the highest degree of mechanical skill, and that a submarine cable must long continue to represent one of the greatest of man's triumphs over the forces of nature. A chain which rests beneath the sea, beyond the reach of hostile interference, which in this position of safety will unite us to British India, and, before very long, to the Australian colonies also, may well be a source of pride to Englishmen. The pride will not be dimmisned by the reflection that the enterprise and its success are wholly our own. In such achievements no

Rayages of the Cholera and Yellow Fever-The Bayamo Massacre—The Revolution. Kingston, Ja., Nov. 7, 1959.

We have intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to

Cholera, yellow fever and smallpox were raging in that town and its suburbs. There had been 300 deaths from cholers within a period of thirty days. in a cholera ditch which had been dug for the re-ception of 100 bodies 300 corpses had been thrown, with barely sufficient earth to cover them. The stench from the cemetery had become so intolerable that the corpse bearers would not venture near the place. The consequence has been that coffins are

and Santiago being on an elevation, the stench has almost become a pestilence.

The publication of the protests of the Cubans who were massacred near Egyamo, which appeared in the New York Herald of the 18th October, and the leading article which appeared in the Herald of the 18th October, and the leading article which appeared in the Herald of the Ekrald of the Herald of the Ekrald of the E

A RIOODY MYSTERY IN MISSOURI.

An Unknown Woman Found Murdered-No Trace of the Assassin. [From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 17.] Among the crimes and tragedies daily occurring

in every large city there are occasionally to be found some marked by peculiar and outré features, either of horror or of circumstance, and such is one which was developed yesterday morning. A woman found dead in a vacant lot is, to be sure, no very starting announcement, but the interest deepens when investigation links other circumstances to the fact. Her skull has been smashed in by remorseless blows; her arm, thrown up to defend, has also been struck, and from other indications it is evident she was the victim of a murder. But further examination reveals other rather singular particulars. She has been dead longer than a might, and she was not killed at the spot where found. There are no indications of a struggle in the vicinity, and the boots on the corpse are free from the wet, soft soil of the lot. Then, again, her nose and chin have been gnawed by rais, and the night has been one of steady, heavy rain, when rais, it is said, are not likely to be abroad. These things, with the appearance of the corpse, pretty clearly establish a somewhat singular case. A woman has been murdered, concealed for a day or so, and then the body removed in the nightime and thrown into a vacant lot some little distance from the street. This is all that is known at present, and the nurderer and his motive are shrouded in mystery. As the case is a somewhat peculiar one we will give all the details it was possible to collect.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

About haif-past six o'clock yesterday morning, as Robert Clochiff, in the employ of James Verdin, iumber dealer on the corner of Tenth and Popiar streets, and a contrade were going down Tenth street to their respective places of business. Coldiff came suddenly upon the ghastly and half-nude corpse lying in the mud, by the side of the street, about midway between Clark avenue and Popiar streets, on the right and left sides of Tenth street from Clark avenue, are the lumber yards of william brude. On the right and ede, going south, and to about half a block going south on Tenth street from Clark avenue, are the lumber yards of william brude. On the right and ede, going south, and to about half a block going south on Control is an enclosure to that yard. It was immediately at the end of this fence, and just around the comer where it was when investigation links other circumstances to

the right ade, soing south, and for about hair a block, is a high picker-fence serving as an enclosure to that yard. It was immediately at the end of this fence, and its around the conter where it was discovered. Coluiff and his comrate comiting upon it so suddenly, were knowwhat frightened, and barely taking a look they hastened on. Coldiff rushed into the office of the humber yard belongting to Verdin and told the clerk that a dean woman lay just by the corner of the fence. He went up, and that they have been an expected the ground about the place. Let a deep the corner of the fence and he were about eight made to the ground about the place. Let a deep the ground about the place. The heavy rain of the night and mornio deep the ground about the place. The corners in the mediate made, loany soil. The rece and let give about eight inches higher than her head. The corpse lay with the nead to the give mode, do not exposed. Oblique a disturbed and the person exposed. Oblique a disturbed in the substance of the fordhead, and dow of disturbed and the person exposed. Oblique a disturbed his person exposed his person exposed his person his person exposed his person exp and the portions the straints, or surger were, and women and applicances and accompany the process of compound.

The straints are considered to the control of could and control of cable, \$5.80 tons of tool, \$6.90 tons of coal, and applicances mixing up a regard of its value. Her design is to call at \$8.4 \times it to ill up with coal—and only replacing what has been control in value. Her design is to call at \$8.4 \times it to ill up with coal—and only replacing what has been control of the Mozamburg of Cambon (1998) and the proceed through the Mozamburg of Cambon (1998) and the procedure of the coal and the procedure of the procedure of the coal and the procedure of the coal and the procedure of the procedure of the coal and the procedure of the